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Red Photos of Spy Plane Wreck 'Faked,' Lockheed Expert Says

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News photographs of aircraft wreckage which Soviet Premier Nikita Krushchev claimed came from an American U-2 plane downed by a Russian rocket were "faked," a top Lockheed Aircraft Corp. official charged yesterday.

Clarence L. (Kelly) Johnson, a Lockheed vice president who designed the high-altitude weather research jet plane hinted that the Russians had captured intact a U-2 and its pilot — missing from their Adana, Turkey, base since early last week.

"After spending the best part of the weekend analyzing the photographs with my top technical people, I am convinced that the Russians, for some reason, have released pictures of some other airplane crash," Johnson said.

"I think the crash photographs released by Russia are those of one of their own Beagle bombers," he added. "It would be very interesting to know why they have hidden the U-2."

"I do not believe they shot down the U-2 by either a missile or another aircraft. If

they have the U-2 it is because that 'not one single U-2 part, a mechanical or oxygen failure caused it to descend far below its normal cruising altitude.'

He said the photographs released in Moscow last Thursday did not match the design characteristic of the single-engined U-2 which Krushchev said was shot down on May 1 while on a spying mission deep into Soviet territory.

Johnson, chief of engineering and research for Lockheed, said that after studying the original wire service photograph of the wreckage, Lockheed technicians agreed

they have the U-2 it is because that "not one single U-2 part could be identified."

In his prepared statement, he cited these points that no Lockheed expert to believe the Russian photograph was faked:

- "The wing section in the left foreground is definitely not that of a U-2. The wing taper is wrong, as is the structural pattern of the ribs and beams.

- "The heavy structural element at the top of the photograph has no counterpart in the U-2.

- "If the wreckage of the U-2 were as bad as that shown, it would be extremely unlikely that Mr. Krushchev would have any photograph to wave around in public. Much of the wreckage is damaged by fire, which might well destroy the film.

- "The large number of men, women and children shown in the photo certainly would not be allowed so close to such an important piece of wreckage at this time. Russian experts certainly would impound it for detailed study."

The State Department, apparently accepting the wreckage

as that of a U-2, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, last weekend conceded that the NASA plane might have been on a reconnaissance mission over Russian territory.

This came after Khrushchev announced that the civilian pilot Francis G. Powers, 30, of Pound, Va., had been captured near Sverdlovsk, in the center of the Ural Mountains 900 miles east of Moscow.

Ten of the single-seat U-2 jets were purchased by NASA from Lockheed in 1956 for use at what NASA called "flying weather laboratories." Since then, these planes have operated from bases in California, New York, Alaska, England, Germany, Turkey, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines, NASA spokesman said.

The Strategic Air Command now has about 15 U-2s for use in studying infrared radiation at high altitudes, a SAC spokesman at Offutt Air Force Base, Neb., said yesterday.

The U-2 utilizes a specially designed Pratt & Whitney J-57 engine, a sailplane-type wing and minimum structural weight for its high altitude capabilities. Its manufacturers have said it was designed to operate at "heights exceeding 50,000 feet," but reports put the U-2's service ceiling at several thousand feet in excess of that figure.

The U-2, with a top speed rated at just over 500 miles per hour, has no announced military application. To save weight, the plane has a single, double-truck main landing gear and a double-truck tail wheel. The wing tips, which contain small jettisonable wheels used in takeoff, act as skids when landing speed drops.

(Picture
cont.)